



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHANGES IN SUGARCANE (*SACCHARUM  
OFFICINARUM* VAR. YELLOW CANE) AND THE EXTRACTED JUICE  
DURING DEVELOPMENT, MATURATION AND POSTHARVEST  
TREATMENTS UPON STORAGE**

**HANAN YASSIN M. QUDSIEH**

**FSMB 2001 27**

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**By**

**HANAN YASSIN M. QUDSIEH**

**Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirement for the  
Degree of Master of Science in the Faculty of  
Food Science and Biotechnology  
Universiti Putra Malaysia**

**May 2001**



*Especially dedicated to my beloved parents*

Abstract of thesis submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master Science

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**Chairman: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salmah binti Yusof**

**Faculty: Food Science and Biotechnology**

A study was conducted to determine the physico-chemical changes between different portions (top, middle, and bottom) of sugarcane at different maturity stages (between 3 and 10 months from planting). The variety used was *Saccharum officinarum* var. *Yellow cane*. The parameters analysed were weight, diameter, yield, total colour of juice, total soluble solids (TSS), pH, titratable acidity, sugar content (sucrose, glucose, fructose), tannin, chlorophyll and polyphenol oxidase (PPO) activity. The weight, diameter, total soluble solids (TSS) and sucrose content increased significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) for sugarcane from all portions (top, middle and bottom) until the end of maturity stage. On the other hand, titratable acidity (TA) values, pH, juice yield, glucose, fructose contents, tannin, chlorophyll and PPO decreased significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) during maturity. Significant differences were also detected in all the parameters between the

different portions during maturity. Results obtained indicated that there were significant decreases ( $P < 0.01$ ) in tannin and chlorophyll contents during maturity. Different parts of cane showed no significant difference ( $P > 0.05$ ) in tannin and chlorophyll contents between the middle and the bottom portion. The top of the stem had lower ( $P < 0.01$ ) concentration of chlorophyll and higher ( $P < 0.01$ ) content of tannin. However, the top portion of the stem had the highest PPO activity ( $P < 0.01$ ) compared with the middle and the bottom portion. PPO was high at early development stage and decreased during maturation then remained relatively constant at the end of the maturity stages. The colour of extracted juice was dark at early stages of maturity then turned to yellowish green during maturity. The overall colour change ( $\Delta E$ ) during maturity indicated that the colour of the middle and bottom portion were stable than the top portion. The middle and the bottom portions gave good quality juice compared to the top portion. The suitable harvesting stage was found to be between 7 and 8 months after planting.

Different postharvest treatments using liquid paraffin and semperfresh on sugarcane stems (with and without shoots) were carried out to extend the shelf life of sugarcane stems. The canes were stored at  $10 \pm 1$  °C; 85-88% RH. Results indicated that there was significant difference ( $P < 0.01$ ) in the physico-chemical characteristics of sugarcane juice when the canes were exposed to the different postharvest treatments during storage. The yield,  $L^*$  value, TSS, pH, sucrose content, chlorophyll and tannin content decreased during storage while

the TA,  $a^*$  value,  $b^*$  value and reducing sugar increased. Storage time had an effect on the juice quality and that effect was enhanced by waxing of canes. The application of wax on canes increased the shelf life of the canes and stabilized its juice quality. It can be concluded that the wax treatments was able to minimise and slow down the changes in the physical and chemical characteristics associated with juice quality. The canes could be stored up to 12 days at  $10 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ; 85-88% RH and produced a good quality juice. Significant difference ( $P < 0.01$ ) was found between liquid paraffin and semperfesh. Nevertheless, the canes that were treated with liquid paraffin without shoot was generally associated with the highest percentage of good quality juice. Based on this study it is recommended that the best postharvest treatment for storage of sugarcane stems was by dipping the cut end in liquid paraffin wax and storing at  $10 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ; 85-88% RH.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senate Universiti Putra Malaysia  
sebagai memenuhi syarat keperluan untuk Ijazah Master Sains

**PERUBAHAN-PERUBAHAN FIZIKO-KIMIA PADA TEBU (*SACCHARUM  
OFFICINARUM* VAR. *TEBU KUNING*) DAN JUS YANG DIEKSTRAK  
SEMASA PERTUMBUHAN, PROSES KEMATANGAN DAN PERLAKUAN  
LEPAS TUAI SEBELUM PENYIMPANAN**

Oleh

**HANAN YASSIN M. Qudsieh**

**Mai 2001**

**Pengerusi: Prof. Madya Dr. Salmah binti Yusof**

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Satu kajian telah dijalankan untuk menentukan perubahan-perubahan fiziko-kimia di antara bahagian tebu yang berlainan (atas, tengah dan bawah) pada peringkat kematangan yang berbeza (di antara 3 dan 10 bulan selepas penanaman). Kultivar yang telah digunakan ialah *Saccharum officinarum* var. tebu kuning. Parameter-parameter yang telah dianalisis adalah diameter, jus terekstrak, warna keseluruhan jus, jumlah pepejal terlarut (TSS), pH, keasidan titratan (TA), kandungan gula (sukrosa, glukosa, fruktosa), tannin, klorofil dan aktiviti polifenol oksidase (PPO). Berat, diameter, TSS dan kandungan sukrosa meningkat secara bererti ( $p < 0.01$ ) untuk tebu dari semua bahagian (atas, tengah dan bawah) sehingga tamat peringkat kematangan. Manakala TA, pH, jumlah jus, kandungan glukosa, fruktosa, tannin, klorofil dan PPO didapati

berkurangan secara bererti ( $p < 0.01$ ) semasa proses kematangan. Perbezaan-perbezaan bererti juga dapat dikesan dalam kesemua parameter di antara bahagian-bahagian tebu yang berbeza semasa kematangan. Terdapat pengurangan yang bererti ( $p < 0.01$ ) dalam kandungan tannin dan klorofil semasa peringkat kematangan. Keputusan analisis pada bahagian-bahagian tebu yang berlainan juga menunjukkan bahawa tiada perubahan yang bererti ( $p > 0.05$ ) dalam kandungan tannin dan klorofil di antara bahagian tengah dan bawah. Bahagian atas batang tebu mempunyai kepekatan klorofil yang lebih rendah ( $p < 0.01$ ) dan kandungan tannin yang lebih tinggi ( $p < 0.01$ ). Walau bagaimanapun, bahagian atas batang tebu mempunyai aktiviti PPO yang lebih tinggi ( $p < 0.01$ ) berbanding dengan bahagian tengah dan bawah. Kandungan PPO didapati tinggi pada peringkat awal pertumbuhan dan menurun semasa proses kematangan kemudian berada pada tahap yang stabil di akhir peringkat kematangan. Warna jus yang diperolehi pada peringkat awal kematangan berwarna gelap, kemudiannya bertukar menjadi warna hijau kekuningan pada tahap kematangan. Perubahan warna keseluruhan ( $\Delta E$ ) semasa tahap kematangan menunjukkan bahawa warna jus yang diperolehi pada bahagian tengah dan bawah batang tebu lebih stabil daripada bahagian atas. Bahagian tengah dan bawah memberikan kualiti jus yang lebih baik berbanding dengan bahagian atas. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa peringkat penuaian tebu yang sesuai adalah di antara 7 dan 8 bulan selepas penanaman.



Rawatan lepastuai yang berlainan menggunakan cecair paraffin dan semperfresh ke atas batang tebu (dengan dan tanpa pucuk) telah dijalankan untuk memanjangkan jangka hayat tebu. Penyimpanan dilakukan pada suhu  $10\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 85-88% kelembapan relatif. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa terdapat perubahan secara bererti ( $p<0.01$ ) dalam ciri-ciri fiziko-kimia jus tebu apabila tebu didedahkan kepada rawatan lepastuai yang berlainan semasa penyimpanan. Jumlah hasil, nilai  $L^*$ , TSS, pH, kandungan sukrosa, klorofil dan tannin berkurangan semasa penyimpanan, manakala TA, nilai  $a^*$  dan  $b^*$ , gula penurun meningkat. Jangka masa penyimpanan didapati memberi kesan ke atas kualiti jus dan kesan ini telah ditingkatkan dengan proses melilinkan tebu. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa penggunaan lilin pada tebu telah dapat meningkatkan jangka hayat batang tebu dan kualiti jus yang diperolehi dapat distabilkan. Kesimpulannya, perawatan lilin telah dapat menurunkan kadar perlakuan perubahan ciri-ciri fizikal dan kimia yang berkaitan dengan kualiti jus. Tebu boleh disimpan sehingga 12 hari pada  $10\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 85-88% kelembapan relatif dan mampu menghasilkan kualiti jus yang baik. Perbezaan yang bererti ( $p<0.01$ ) telah didapati di antara kesan cecair paraffin dan samperfresh. Walau bagaimanapun, perawatan tebu tanpa pucuk dengan menggunakan cecair paraffin telah menghasilkan jus yang berkualiti tinggi. Berdasarkan kajian ini, perawatan lepastuai yang terbaik bagi penyimpanan tebu adalah dengan mencelupkan tebu yang dipotong hujungnya dalam cecair paraffin dan disimpan pada  $10\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; dengan kelembapan relatif 85-88%.

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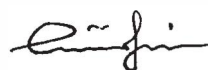
I certify that an Examination Committee met on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2001 to conduct the final examination of Hanan Yassin M. Qudsieh on her Master of Science thesis entitled "Physico-Chemical Changes in Sugarcane (*Saccharum Officinarum* Var. *Yellow Cane*) and the Extracted Juice during Development, Maturation and Postharvest Treatments Upon Storage" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommended that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or other institutions.



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### LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
$\Delta E$	Changes in colour
AOAC	Association of Official Analytical Chemists
M	Molar
$\mu g$	Micro gram
pH	Hydrogen ion concentration
SAS	Statistical Analysis System
PPO	Polyphenol Oxidase
r	Correlation coefficient



## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Sugarcane (*Saccharum spp.*) is an economically important crop world wide (Bucheli *et al.*, 1996). Among sugar production plants, sugarcane is responsible for about 60% of world's sugar production (Clements, 1980). Sugarcane (*Saccharum Officinarum*) has been grown in Malaysia since the 19<sup>th</sup> century mainly for sugar production (Tan, 1989). The total area planted with sugarcane was around 17,000 ha, confined mainly to areas in Kedah and Perlis where the climate is most suitable. Lately, the noble canes are also grown for fresh juice production and these occupy an even smaller land area, mainly in Negeri Sembilan and Selangor. Among the varieties grown, variety 'Tebu Kuning' or yellow cane is popular since it has a softer and less fibrous stem and produces abundant juice with distinct flavour (Siti and Baharuddin, 1994).

Fresh sugarcane juice is popular with high consumption and great demand through out Malaysia as a pleasing, sweet, thirst-quenching beverage and the juice is more appreciated by consumers due to its sensorial and nutritional characteristics. It is served fresh at many eateries from roadside stalls to high-class hotel restaurants. Due to its commercial importance, and the crop's ability to thrive well in Malaysia, it is envisaged that sugarcane juice production can become a profitable business provided efforts are made to preserve its fresh quality during storage (Yusof *et al.*, 2000).